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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/749,282	12/31/2003	Frederick R. Ernest	25389A	9791
22889 OWENS CORN	7590 10/30/200 NING	EXAMINER		
2790 COLUMBUS ROAD			KATCHEVES, BASIL S	
GRANVILLE, OH 43023			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3633	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
· ·			10/30/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

-1-	•					
Office Action Summary		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
		10/749,282	ERNEST ET AL.			
		Examiner	Art Unit			
		Basil Katcheves	3635			
	The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply					
WHIC - Exter after - If NO - Failu Any (ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE in the may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. It period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period were to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION B6(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tin rill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status						
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 Au	ugust 2007.				
2a)⊠	This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.					
3)[Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Dispositi	on of Claims					
4)⊠	Claim(s) 1-7 and 14-20 is/are pending in the ap	oplication.	•			
	4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw	vn from consideration.				
5)	5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.					
6)⊠	☑ Claim(s) <u>1-7,14-20</u> is/are rejected.					
7)	Claim(s) is/are objected to.					
8)	Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	r election requirement.				
Application Papers						
9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10)	10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.					
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11)	11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.					
Priority (ınder 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of:						
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.						
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No						
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage						
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).						
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.						
Attachment(s)						
	ce of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary				
3) 🔲 Infor	ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)	Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal F				
Pape	er No(s)/Mail Date	6)				

DETAILED ACTION

Applicant has amended the claims in the amendment dated 8/15/07.

Claims 8-13 are withdrawn, claims 1-7 and 14-20 are pending and examined below.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

Claims 1, 6 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,354,057 to Ploplis in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,910,280 to Robbins, III as in the previous action.

Regarding claims 1, 6 and 7, Ploplis teaches a corner finishing trim having first and second thermoplastic pieces (Figure 11), the first and second polymer pieces are then shown in Figure 1 to be welded together (column 6, line 65) to form an angle. The polymer pieces can be made from polyvinyl chloride (PVC) (column 1, line 12). It should be noted that claim 7 is considered a product-by-process claim, therefore, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. See MPEP 2 113. The patentability of the product does not depend on its method of production. If ,the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the same prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process. In re Thorpe, 777 F.2d 695, 698, 227 USPQ 964, 966. Since Ploplis teaches pieces welded together, it is considered to read on the claims. Ploplis does not disclose the molding trim as having flanges for slidably engaging adjacent pieces. Robbins discloses corner

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molding (figs. 8 & 9) having flanges (36 & 38) slidably engaged to adjacent pieces. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Ploplis by adding the engaging means disclosed by Robbins, in order to better secure the molding pieces together.

Claims 2-5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ploplis ('057) in view of Robbins III ('280) further in view of Enlow et al. (US Pat.Publication 2002/0157772) as in the previous action.

Regarding claims 2-5, Ploplis in view of Robbins teaches an assembly as stated above, but does not include a laminate of foil, UV protective wood grain foil, or white foil. Enlow teaches that it is known in the art to provide a protective and decorative surface film of various Inminates on polymeric (PVC and others) materials and panels. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a coating of Inminate to a trim panel or assembly in various decorative colors or wood grains, as a matter of design choice. Often the trim in homes is white or wood grain, so this would allow for a material that has strength, is resistant to water and sunlight, and eliminates the need for painting or staining.

Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 4,910,280 to Robbins III.

Regarding claim 14, Robbins discloses a corner trim molding (figs. 8 & 9) comprising separate pieces, lapped (see overlapped portions 36 & 38) made of

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an extruded polymer (column 1, line 68 – column 2, line 14), the pieces having friction fit flanges (figs. 8 & 9: 36 & 38) for slidably receiving adjacent pieces. Applicant should note that even though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production, in this case, extrusion. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process.

Robbins does not disclose a concave shape in the molding. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to change the shape of the molding to concave in the Robbins patent because a change in shape is within the level of ordinary skill in the art absent persuasive evidence that the particular configuration is significant (see MPEP 2144.04 (IV) (B). In this case, the molding is ornamental and most any design shape is purely aesthetic.

Claims 15-18, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 4,910,280 to Robbins III in view of U.S. Patent Publication 2002/0157772 to Enlow as in the previous action.

Robbins discloses a corner assembly as stated above, but does not include a laminate of foil, UV protective wood grain foil, or white foil. Enlow teaches that it is known in the art to provide a protective and decorative surface film of various laminates on polymeric (PVC and others) materials and panels. It

would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a coating of

laminate to a trim panel or assembly in various decorative colors or wood grains, as a matter of design choice. Most often the trim found in peoples homes or offices is white or wood grain, so this would allow for a material that has strength, is resistant to water and sunlight, and eliminates the need for painting or staining.

Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 4,910,280 to Robbins III as in the previous action.

Regarding claim 19, Robbins discloses the use of any suitable polymeric material which may be thermoplastic or thermosetting (column 2, lines 10-15). Therefore it would have been an obvious design choice to use one of the polymer materials such as specified in these claims.

Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 4,910,280 to Robbins III in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,354,057 to Ploplis as in the previous action.

Regarding claim 20, Robbins does not disclose the use of welding the tri pieces together. Ploplis discloses the use of welding trim pieces. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was

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made to modify Robbins by using welds, as disclosed by Ploplis, in order to create a water tight connection between members.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 8/15/07 have been considered but are not persuasive. The applicant argues that Ploplis does not teaching welding the plastic pieces. The applicant also states that Ploplis discloses welding single pieces and that it is not obvious to weld two pieces. The applicant should note that Ploplis discloses the use of welding when assembling plastic trim pieces and therefor, is construed as being an obvious means to connect the pieces. This is an obviousness rejection. The applicant argues the combination of Ploplis and Robbins. The applicant argues this on the basis of their functions, As Robbins is intended to be used as a boat bumper. However, the applicant should note that Robbins is used as a trim piece or molding piece as Ploplis and therefore may be combined together. The applicant argues the thickness of the Robbins patent as making it not usable in a combined manner with Ploplis. The applicant should note that it is not being combined because of its thickness, it is combined for the reasons cited above.

Conclusion

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Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection

presented in this Office action. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.

See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as

set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire

THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is

filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory

action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory

period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory

action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be

calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will

the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this

final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from

the examiner should be directed to Basil Katcheves whose telephone number is

(571) 272-6846. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from

7:30 am to 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the

examiner's supervisor, Richard Chilcot, can be reached at (571) 272-6777.

BK

10/26/07

Primary Examiner AU 3633